THURSDAY, APRIL 22, 1880.

Amusements To-Day Academy of Design-Annual Exhibition. American Institute—Barana Great Slow, Matte Booth's Theater—The Peal's Revenue. Bijou Opera House—Ages Aca Fifth Avenue Theatre-Heatte of Oak Siennd Opera M use Walle I'v Kooth Blaverly's I bent e-Widow Redett. Moster & Blat's Carden Court, Madison Square Garden-Par, Madison Square Treat, c-Hazel Sirks. Milito's Gurden-Mactodon Minutelle. New York Aquartum-Ten launt. Matter

Park Theatre-Mueste Mielmann Hall Co. San Practice - 31 strets—Bessie's Pirates Standard I beater - Blice Theat e Comique - Solizon Guari Surpites Tory Poster's Theatre-Variety. Union Square Theater—By Patier.
W. H. ch's Theater—A Child of the fit-to.
Windoor Theater—Across the Continent.

### A New Democratic Doctrine.

A new doctrine has been invented. It is that the minority shall govern. Mr. Will-LIAM DORSHEIMER is one of its chief spostles. He assumes that the minority should make the Democratic nomination for President, and that Mr. SEYMOUR should be the candidate.

This may be modest, but we submit that d is not Democratic.

The true Democratic doctrine is that the majority shall rule. Without this doctrine there could be no Democracy. It is the fundamental principle of Democracy.

Mr. Dorsheimer seems to think an improvement can be made on this principle. It is that he shall supply the place of the majority, and name the candidate himself. He names Mr. SEYMOUR.

Mr. Seymoun is an able statesman, but his time and opportunity have gone by. Apparently, from the course he is pursuing, Mr. Donshelmen's opportunity is passing away also.

His new doctrine that the majority shall not rule will never prevail in free America.

### Grant and the Third Term.

The first step toward a change in our republican system of government will be taken when we violate the traditions of the republic.

The people of the United States began their government on two very distinct ideas; the first was frugality in administration; the second was rotation in office after brief terms of service. The idea of permanence in office was from the start especially offensive. It was believed to tend directly to the establishment of a privileged and governing class, to family and personal influence, leading to aristocratic connections and combinations at variance with the public good or in opposition thereto. One of the reasons why the old Federal party was overthrown and buried under popular opprobrium, was its imputed proclivity in this direction. The people felt that they had been governed long enough in the past by hereditary officials, and determined to replace them not only by a new set of men, but by a new set of ideas in re gard to the tenure of official service. The set of public opinion on this subject has been stron; from that day to this. The doctrine has a firm popular hold, and deserv edly so, from its intrinsic excellence and simplicity. Short terms and rotation in office, is democratic and pleases the popular taste. A deviation from the practice will show a deviation from principle as well. It will be a return to aristocratic and monarchical ways.

It does not do to say, as Senator EDMUNDS says in reference to a third term of GRANT. that this is a small matter which can be safely left to the people. National traditions of importance founded on principle and long experience, are much too significant to be safely treated in this cavaller manner. There is no such equality between differing principles of government, between good and bad methods of administration, as Mr EDMUNDS's remark would imply. We cannot vote aristocracy to-day and democracy to-morrow with impunity. Our only true way is to adhere to principle, and rebuff temptation and repulse error with constancy. It is not safe to practise vice because we are virtuous; and yet this is about Mr. EDMUNDS's theory of the third term.

In regard to the other point, of econom in administration, insisted on by the founders of our system, the tendency of the recipients of public money is always to resist it. They have always plenty of good reasons why pay should be increased; never one why it should be reduced. The progress of luxury and extravagance makes the ideas of the fathers seem antiquated on this subject. It was formerly held that the honor of public place was compensation enough and that patriotism should supply all deficiencies. FRANKLIN favored the rule of no salaries. Washington only charged his expenses. No one in the early times contended for more than a modest compensation for any public service. In a government of the people, it was felt to be an incongruity that money should be made out of public office. The man who represented the avarice of the Revolution, BENEDICT ARNOLD, turned traitor and tried to sell his country for gold. Such is always the bad tendency of things where salary or the money to be made out of place is a leading consideration. It was argued that officeholding should be, if possible, kept entirely out of the category of moneymaking pursuits. Hence the theory and the practice of our people for a long period.

But in this matter of salaries we have of late, since the war, departed widely from the true path, and the greatest offender in this matter is Gen. Grant himself. In his civil career, Gen. Grant has placed himself In direct hostility to our two leading ideas. It is one of the worst features of GRANT's administration that he insisted on having his salary doubled while President, notwithstanding it could only be done by a scandalous evasion of the law that a man's pay shall not be raised while in office, and the even more scandalous agreement to give the members of Congress five thousand

dollars apiece for voting for it. Avarice and ambition, the love of money and the love of power, are among the strongest passions of mankind. It cannot be denied that what Gen. GHANT did when President in this matter of pay for his services, and what he and his friends are now doing to get him back again into the Presidential chair as a permanent occupant, show that he is fully imbued with both these twin qualities of avarice and ambition, and that he has no sympathy with the foundars of the republic, who sought to

set up a barrier against both these vices. There is no holding ground for our free institutions except in a strict adherence to the leading traditions of the republic. We must have frugality, we must have honesty, we must have short terms of office. We must resist aristocratic and monarchical bendencies by limiting the term of the head

only the empty forms of freedom left to us

One Million a Year for New Ships.

If the bill passed by the House of Repre sentatives to establish a construction fund for the navy becomes a law, the officers who are so anxious to command new ships and the constructors who are itching for a chance to build them will be in great glee The bill gives the Navy Department the power to spend a million of dollars annually out of this fund without authority of Congress, and therefore opens the way for extravagant expenditures by naval cliques, and for costly experiments.

Under the old system, which requires express authority and a specific appropriation from Congress for the building of new yessels, a corrupt and crafty Secretary of the Navy, like Secon Robeson, was forced to resort to expedients of various kinds to make work for the contractors with whom he was in collusion. He could not build a new ship, but he could alter and tinker up old ones, which an accommodating board of survey would condemn to such treatment. So long as he kept a piece of the keel of a vessel in the navy, no matter if he built up around and above it an entirely new and totally different construction, he called his work "alteration and repairs."

Evading the law in this tricky way, SECOR Robeson spent many millions in building vessels, not one of which is to-day fit to be called a modern ship of war. Most of these ships, after his pretended repairs and alterations, were worse than the vessels they replaced. It was by such tricks, and by the sale of good material which it was easy to get subservient officers to condemn, that he so rapidly enriched himself and his confederates among the shipbuilders and the iron men. This gang loaded themselves with plunder during the GRANT Administration, but they left the navy without one veasel in which the country could take pride as a specimen of modern naval construction.

As Mr. WHITTHORNE said during the deate on the Construction Fund bill, the United States, instead of occupying, as in 1860, a position among the first naval powers. now rank ninth or tenth. Our navy is unequal to the contest with any of the navies of the great maritime nations of the world. It is behind that of Spain, that of Italy, that of Turkey even. Our naval officers in foreign ports are mortified at the miserable show our best ships make in comparison with those of inferior powers. Yet they are vessels upon which more than enough money has been spent to produce ships which should be the finest models of their class.

The degradation of our navy has not been owing to any scant allowance of money for its maintenance. Even what Congress now appropriates annually is ample to keep up a small navy which shall be perfect of its kind, and in every way adequate to our necessities; while during Secon Robeson's administration of the Navy Department the extravagant appropriations were enough to enable us to compete with the best pavies in existence, had the appropriations been

honestly expended. Mr. HARRIS, the author of the bill under discussion, gave a list of the vessels we now have which he considered worthy of being called fighting ships. He figured up 34 unarmored and 24 armored steam vessels Perhaps these are fighting ships, but they would need to select their enemies from among the third and fourth class vessels of foreign navies if they expected to light to any purpose. Of first-class vessels, either ironciad or unarmored, we have not one We have not half a dozen whose speed enables them to keep up with scores of the ordinary craft of the great navies; and, with very few exceptions, they can be maintained in a good seaworthy condition for only a short cruise. Of vessels of the high-

est speed our navy contains not one. The fronclads are, without exception fifteen years behind date. They are not worth counting as effective ships of war against even the third-rate ironclads of foreign powers. Their armor is not of a kind por of a thickness to resist the smaller rifles affoat in those navies, and their displacement will not allow of its increase. They are armed with smooth-bore guns, which about as much behind the age as flint-lock muskets. We have no guns afloat which deserve to be called modern weapons. Our

navy is worthless for fighting purposes. But these indisputable facts do not justify the passage of such a bill as that which found favor with the House last week. Under no pretence and under no circumstances. especially in time of peace, should a Secre tary of the Navy have authority to lay a new keel without a special appropriation for the construction. Secon Roneson's successful evasion of the rule forbidding the building of ships without express au thority from Congress is no reason why it should be abandoned. It is rather a reason why it should be made more strict, and why the limits to which repairs and alterations

are carried should be set more rigidly. This bill forbids the completion or repair of a vessel when the cost of the work shall exceed forty per cent, of what a new yease of the same size and model would cost, unless a board of naval officers shall recommend such completion or repair." But what does that prohibition amount to? Can't a Secretary of the Navy, with his power of sending an obnoxious officer to the ends of the earth, fix a board to advise whatever he has determined on?

Moreover, what sort of vessels are to be built with this million a year to be spent without authority of Congress? No dozen naval officers agree as to the kind of vessels that are needed. The whole question of naval constructions is under constant debate, and presenting new phases every few years If we really want a new ship, let Congress so decide, and appropriate the sum required for its building after it has been convinced of the excellence of the model upon which it is proposed to construct it.

# A Correction.

In the able and valuable speech which he delivered to the Independent Republicans at Steinway Hall last evening, Mr. CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, Jr., falls into an historica inaccuracy which needs correction.

He avers that Mr. CARL SCHURZ "made Mr. HAYES President." This Mr. Schunz did by means of his speeches "in the hot struggle in Ohio." Now these statements are affected by a very serious error of fact

Mr. HAYES was not made President by the votes of Ohio, but by the frauds in Louisiana, Florida, and South Carolina. The peo ple of those States voted for Mr. TILDEN. but their Returning Boards fraudulently changed the votes and gave them to HAYES. Possibly Mr. ADAMS may have some information to show that Mr. Schurz was connected with this conspiracy of fraud, so that he may be justly charged with having put HAYES into the White House; but at any rate, it was not done through speeches

in Ohlo. However, when the Fraud was consummated, Mr. Schurz showed himself ready enough to profit by it and to hold office in the infamous concern; so that, after all, on the

rice and ambition, or we shall soon have the council be described as any better than the villains who concected and executed this unprecedented erime.

The Harlem Railroad Company's Gar-

den. Two or three months ago the Harlem Railroad Company, owning the structure formerly known as Gilmore's Garden, and more recently as the Madison Square Garden, enlarged the capacity of that building by adding a second story at the Madison avenue end. The motive which led to this undertaking was a mercenary one. The wealthy corporation expected to get more rent from its property by an investment in additional beams, bricks, and mortar.

While the new story was in process o construction those who had occasion to observe the work were astonished at its apparent flimsiness. It seemed as if the Harlem Railroad Company, in its economy of material and labor, was creeting walls for the first strong west wind to blow down.

Last night at about a quarter past nine o'clock, when the Garden was occupied by a erowd of people, the new structure collapsed with a noise like the shunting of a load of coal upon the pavement. The thin brick walls crumbled, the roof fell in, and human life was sacrificed.

When this accident occurred there was no weight upon the roof, no strain upon the floors or walls beyond the vibration imparted by the feet of a few dancers. From all that can be learned at this time it seems certain that the sole cause of the disaster was the inherent weakness of the structure the result of "economical" construction.

There can be no doubt of the legal respon sibility of the men who planned and paid for this death trap. What shall be said of their moral responsibility?

### The Tribune After the Sun.

We are not disposed to say one unkind or ungenerous word of so able an ally as the Tribune in opposing one of the greatest dangers that ever threatened our Government. the danger of a third term of the Presidency But we cannot forbear to call the atten tion of old-time Republicans, who were once flercely angry with THE SUN for what it said against Gen. GRANT, to the fact that the Tribune now echoes substantially all our

grave charges against his Administration The Tribune is right. It is only a little after its esteemed contemporary, THE SUN, in getting the news. That is all.

There are four tombstones in our political graveyard-two big ones and two not so big The big ones mark the last resting places of the Pederal and Whig parties respectively. The others are sacred to the memory of Know Nothingism and Anti-Masonry respectively. It is entirely within the power of the Cincinnat onvention to contribute a fifth tombstone to this collection.

The Herald of East St. Louis avers that THE SUN is outspoken and enthusiastic in favor of Col. WILLIAM R. MORRISON as the national standard bearer of the Democracy in the com-

ing campaign.

This is news to us. Col. Monnison is a very worthy man, but we are not enthusiastic in favor of his nomination. Neither are we against it. We wait to see what the National Convention will do. If they should nominate Col. Monnison, we shall expect to support him ; but we do not advocate that nomination or any other nomination in particular.

Why didn't the GRANT show come to this city on its return from Mexico, as it was advertised to do? Are the managers afraid that it wouldn't draw here, or is BARNUM in the way or what?

The Georgia Republican State Convention yesterday was a scene of turbulence, and it may yet break up in a row and a boit; so far as the proceedings have gone, however, there is no much encouragement in them for the third termors. The trouble broke out as soon as the Convention was rapped to order, two rival Chairmon, one a GRANT man and the others BLAINE man, mounting the platform side by side and simultaneously bawling for silence After a while order was restored in a sufficient degree to make it possible to go on with the business. Then a GRANT man and a BLAINE man were put in nomination for President of the Convention, and the BLAINE man was declared elected. As a majority of the delegates are colored men the natural inference is that in Georgia, at all events, the voters of African descent and previous condition of servitude are not so blindly devoted to GRANT as the third term plotters have represented them. It Virginia, also, the Republican State Convention adjourned over night, not having finished its labors. A majority of its members appear to be stiffly averse to any coalition with Mahone and his readjusters. Perhaps they have pondered the melancholy history of the late lamented Democracy of Maine.

If the dove of peace is hovering over the Brooklyn Presbytery, it must be at a great height. In a published letter, the Roy, Dr. Van DYKE accuses one of his Talmagian brethren of telling infamous falsehoods; apropos of one of these, he inquires whether it is credible that the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, when sitting in Talmage's Tabernacle consumed nine gallons of wine at a single cele bration of the Lord's Supper; and he expresses in closing an earnest hope that the Presbyter will at last " see the necessity of putting a stop. if possible, to the persistent falsehoods by which the very name of the Presbyterian Church in this city is covered with disgrace in the sight of GoD and men."

Another Camp Robinson affair in the Apache region. Col. HATCH of the Ninth Cavalry reports that when he began to disarm the Indians who had given themselves up at the Moscalero agency, they sought to escape, and ten o them were shot. Probably when the whole truth is known, it will be found that these Apaches were received on an understanding which was afterward violated, and that then they attempt ed to escape, just as the Cheyennes did at the Camp Robinson massacre in Nebraska. As in the earlier butchery the fugitives were pursued Mescalero agency, provided they can be caught.

In view of the unprecedented demand for expert witnesses in trials of all kinds, from that of a person for writing a vulgar letter to that of a parson for murdering a maiden, it is a wonder that some enterprising man has not before this established an institution for the proper education and development of experts wide-awake establishment of this sort might make a pretty sum by furnishing witnesses for both sides in any suit requiring them. testimony would be as valuable as that of many experts of to-day.

Mr. JOSEPH GOSS and Mr. PADDY RYAN are for having their fight come off somewhere in Canada, because they fear the authorities in the States. Yet it would seem to be hardly worth their while to go to the trouble of travelling so far, in view of the fact that Mr. John Harring-TON of Brooklyn and Mr. JAMES CLARK of this city on Monday night fought seventeen rounds in a stable in Madison street in this city, the battle lasting an hour and a quarter, without any interruption by the police. The fight was a draw, but the combatants announce their deturmination to renew it in a few days. We have no doubt that there are many stables in the city that Messrs. Goss and Ryan can secure for half the money a Canadian trip will cost them.

The international fish show which has just been opened at Berlin, in a building specially erected for it, is to last about ten weeks, and will doubtless prove the most important exhibition of the kind ever held. The of the State. We must but a bridle on ava- | rule that the receiver is as bad as the thief, | preparations have been going on for more than

two years, and all the leading countries in Europe are contributors, as well as China Japan, and Anam. It is probable that none o thom will be more creditably represented by exhibits than the United States. When it is re membered that scientific fish culture is comparatively a recent thing here, the progress already achieved is extraordinary. Even as a matter of commerce, the Berlin exhibition should prove of the highest value to this country, since we are already exporting \$5,000,000

wants of foreign markets. Bowling over good roads, behind four gay torses, on the top of an English coach, on a bright, crisp, sunshing American April day, with agreeable companions and a careful whip, with excellent appetites at the end of the tw iours' ride, and an excellent dinner in a coses fan with which to satisfy that appetite, are conditions very favorable to physical enjoyment. Buch conditions were enjoyed by the fortunate persons who occupied the Tally-Ho coach year erday, when it made its trip to New Rochelle and back. There is a deal of healthful amuse. ment in coaching to those who can afford the

worth of fish annually to Europe, and it is cer-

by making more widely known American re-

tain that the amount can be largely increased

sources and appliances, and by studying the

luxury. GRANUS BID FOR SOUTHERN VOTES.

WASHINGTON, April 21.-The stalwart managers at Washington, who originally planned their eampaign upon the basis of a revival of the old sectional issue, have suddenly changed the programme. Mr. Boutwell got only a feeble response to the demand for Grant before the Massachusetts Convention, when he urged his nomination on the ground that the third termer was necessary to save the republic rom some impending danger. One of the delegates extinguished that false pretence by answoring that four per cent, bonds were selling at seven per cent, premium, which did not look as if revolution was near at hand.

Gen. Banks, who sports the baton of a United States Marshal, and is in danger of losing it from an excess of zeal, seconded Boutwell, and pretended to scent perils to the Union from afar off, which Grant alone could confront and overcome. Despite these dark ferebodings, he Convention chose delegates committed to Edmunds, a man of peace, who does not go about with a full band and a drilled circus company seeking a nomination.

Logan tells the Republicans of Illinois that Grant is to be the great restorer of unity, and bat his candidacy means full reconciliation between the Northern and Southern extremists. Grant himself has found everything lovely in the South, as he did fifteen years ago when he made the famous report, every word of which was esten at the first convenient opportunity. Then he was seeking a first nomination, and equetted with both sides. Now he is seeking third nomination, and is coquetting with both

If the machine leaders control the Convenion at Chicago, they intend to put a Southern man on the ticket with Grant. But it is not to ta one of the stripe of Erring Brother Key, who recently took so much pains to deny secking compliment that by no political possibility could ever be offered to him. No man connected with the Fraudulent Administration will receive the slightest recognition from Conkilng and Company.

Thomas Settle of North Carolina, who pre-sided over the second-term Convention in 1872, and whom Grant converted into a United States District Judge before going out of office, is the favorite of the close corporation of Conkling. Cameron, Carpenter, and Logan. He served in he Confederate army, without winning any laurels as a soldier, and when peace came be sined the scalawags, of whom Holden was the chief, that had been most active in dragging North Carolina into the rebellion. They had a keen appetite for the spoils, and fed bountifully at the same table with the carpet-baggers.

Settle has no following in the South, and will give no strength to the ticket. But, as he is ecognized as a Republican, the objections that would be urged against the Southern Democrats of whom there are several anxious to accept the second place-cannot be effectively used against him. He is sufficiently unknown not to attract any particular attention, and will serve as a good figure head on a combination intended to eatch support at the South, and to give plausibility to the new departure of the

Grant managers. The South is restive under the leadership of the Democratic politicians now in power. The political honors have been monoplized by a small faction in each State, which is another orm of the machine rule as known at the North. The young men want a new deal, and those that have grown up since the rebellion have little sympathy with the leaders that precipitated that crime. They are anxious to strike out for themselves.

Re-adjusters in Virginia, independents in Georgia, repudiationists in Tennessee, and revolters in North Carolina, South Carolina, Louisiana, Mississippi, and other States are only expressions of discontent against local domina ion, exactly such as finds utterance on the Republican side in Pennsylvania, New York, and other States. The causes which solidified the south have partially disappeared, and the change of circumstances has seriously affected the political unity that was the result of misruland oppression. The people are poor, and have not been able to build up their waste

The Southern Democrats voted for Seymour for Greeley, and for Tilden with their whole strength in 1876. Four years ago they were cheated out of the man of their choice. These continued defeats have had a disheartening effect, and now that the Democracy are spliinto factions, the tempter comes along and says 'Here is a fine opportunity for you to get fair consideration." The stalwarts who pursued and persecuted them hold out both hands of velcome, and promise more than is asked. Grant goes among them familiarly, hobnobs with ex-Confederate chiefs, and tells them that in future wars the blue and the gray will fight

common enemy under the Stars and Stripes. Herein lies the foundation of the claim to five or six Southern States for Grant, which Cameron and his set are loudly assuming as certain

WASHINGTON, April 21 .- When the Senate unt resolution directing the Committees on Agricultur o consulder generally the subject of agriculture came in a day in the House. Mr. Reagan of Texas submitted at today in the House, Mr. Reagan of Texas submitted an annualment directing the committees to inquire as to the effect on the agricultural interests of the country of the aboution of a revenue tariff instead of the protective tariff. Mr. issifield objected to the annualment as not germane. Mr. Reagan thereupon mode a iong speech upon the tariff, close the agricultural charging that the protective tariff coust the agricultural convenience with the first protective tariff coust the agricultural celeval the flattery of vor, and in return they only received the flattery of the flattery of protective tariff coust flattery of the flattery

The Kellogg-Spofford Case Next. WASHINGTON, April 21.-It is expected that contor Bill will call up the Kellogg Spofford case in the Some to the morrow. It was understood at the last Demo-cratic caucus that the case should be called unassess as the Geneva Award bild was disposed of. There was a majority of three unity in favor of this programme and the opponents of consideration have content-indeed calling another cancus, to estain, it possible, a reversal of pre-vious action. It is daubted whether the notion face made by Senator Hill will prevail, unless the Repub-licans, hoping to make political capital, yele to consider the case.

A Bill Proposing to Respond Henn.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—Senator Davis of Illi-ois thy request introduced today a bill proposing to authorize the President to Bonomate, and with the con-sent of the Senate to appoint, Major Reno, late of the Seventh Cavairy, to his newer tank and date of country Texas Democrats Favor Hancock,

Texas Democrats Favor Hancock.

Galviston, Texas, April 21.—The Democratic state Convention to-day close R of lower elector at large and a full delegation to Continuit. The resolutions adopted sivise the singlest of the tree thirds rule, but the delegates to unantitated. The resolutions also the clare that the devotion of ten Hamcock to the constitution further and privilegas of intense confides him to the combines of the propie, and that Texas will, when called upon, show appreciation of his reherosity and inagnaminity, and pledge the undivided and enthusiastic support of the state party to wheever the National Convention may see fit to nominate.

Another Name.

The Address and Resolutions as Adopted by that Body. The Democratic party of New York renew their fidelity

THE STRACUSE CONVENTION.

the principles set forth by the National Democraticonvention at St. Louis and approved by decisive a lar majorities in the Presidential election in 1876. The victory then won was in the name and for the sake of The people were defrauded of the fenits of that victory by a false count of the electoral votes. Reform throughout the Pederal Administration is still an impera-tive necessity. It yet remains for a truly national party to restore the national Government to the fraternal spirit, the constitutional principles, the frugal expendi-ture, and the administrative purity of the fathers of the republic. But the Democratic party of New York also declare their settled conviction that the success of that conspiracy against the people's constitutional sover-eignty, which, by perjuries, forgeries, bribes, and vio-lence, did in effect disfranchise 4,300,316 voting citizens a large majority of all-and which by a false count of the electoral votes reversed the result of the last Fresiden-lial election, compels the next to turn upon a single com-manding issue. That issue precedes and dwarfs every other. It imposes a more sacred duty apon the people of this Union than ever addressed the consciences of a na tion of freemen.

That duty is to vindicate the right of the people to

elective self-government; that is, whether this genera-tion shall condemn or sanction the wrong doing of those Republican party leaders who four years ago frustrated the people's deliberate will and cheated them of their choice in the supreme act of their sovereignty; whether we shall preserve and transmit to coming generations our own shorious political heritage, or naralyse the cause of popular sovereignty here and throughout the world. Despite a century of broadening precedents, despite the guarantees of the Declaration of Independence, of every ball of rights, of the Federal Constitution, and of every State Constitution, establishing the right of the people to govern themselves and to change their rulers at will, those party leaders nevertheless folsted a defeated can-fidate into the chair of the Chief Magistracy, there to dminister the Government according to a policy condemned by the people, through ministers repudiated by the people, every one of whom, contrivers, abettors, all vocates, and applopists, all were straightway rewarded for their several shares in the conspiracy of fraud by the oremost beneficiary of that unexampled political crime Republics cannot shirk the care of their own destines. A government of the people for the people must be a overnment by the people.

The lawful exercise and orderly transfer of the peo-

ple's power through successive administrations of government preserved by the people's choice is the funds mental condition of a representative Democratic re public. It is the political object for which Constituti and laws are framed. It is the first of popular rights for besides being the greatest of them, it is the one with out which the others cannot exist. It is that for which a republic is anywhere preferred above a monarchy where the transfer is by herelitary aucression, as an escape from usurped magistractes and civil wars. It is the substance of civil liberty; as for democracy (the people's rule; the people's right to rule, it is the very breath of its life. This, then, is the momentous issue, the right of the scople to exercise and only an elective self-government, without impediment by force or fraud rom any quarter, least of all by fraud and force from their temporary but discarded servants. Shall the con-spiracy of 1876 be sanctioned as a precedent by the im-punity of its authors and the submission of its victims? its victims are the honest citizens of all political parties. To destroy and stigmatize that corrupting precedent by inflicting a fatal blow upon the Republican party, whose recognized and rewarded leaders were guilty of it, is the supreme duty of the American people. Neglected now, in the nature of the case, it is lest forever. Not now to make that erime oftous is to invite its repetition. The polluting infamy, unpunished, sanctioned, must go on emoralizing all political parties, putting their leadershi at the mercy of brigands, and infecting their healthful contentions with disease and death. The character, the future of this republic are all statake in the next fresidential election. The Democratic party of New York and to their condemnation of the Electoral conspiracy of ten of New York who was then elected to the highest ofice in the people's girt, and who was in his own person he object of the joint attack on his party, his fellow citi-cus, and the cause of free government.

The blow which deprived the country of its chosen ruler

was aimed not so much at him as at the Democratic mil-lions who stoud behind him.

While making no instructions as to candidates, and committing to our delegates as heretofore, the duty of ining in the deliberations of the National Convention we respectfully suggest to our brethren of other States that the dignity and welliare of the party and nation demand of them that they take such action as shall bes present this great issue to the people. Higher than al other party duties is the solomn obligation to give to the rec voters of the land an opportunity to pass their judg nent upon this monstrous crime against popular rights On any such issue the State of New York will speak with no doubtful voice. The Democratic party of New York hereby readopt their resolutions adopted in the State Conventions of 1864, 1868, 1872, and 1876, as follows:

Resolved. That the delegates to the Democratic National Convention to be appointed are hereby instructed to enter that Convention as a unit and to act and vote as a unit, in accordance with the will of a majority of the nembers thereof; and in case any of its members shall be appointed a delegate by any other organization, and shall not forthwith in writing decline such appointment, his seat shall be regarded as vacated, and the delegates shall proceed to fill the same; and It is hereby also em

powered to supply all vacancies by death, absence, restriction or etherwise. And
Warrey. The Democratic party of this State has in the vention as a unit for the purpose of protecting itself thereby sgainst fictitious and fraudulent contests of the seats of the regularly appointed delegates, therefore Reschol. That in case any attempt should be made to dismember or divise the delegation by contesting the seats of a portion of the delegates, and any of the delegates appointed by this Convention should countenance such attempt by assuming to act separately from the majority of the delegation appointed by this Convention, or to enter the National Convention separately from such majority, or should fail to cooperate with such majority the sents of such delegates shall be deemed to be varated

# A Card from Judge Hand.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: While in attendance here before the Court of Appeals my atten-tion is called to an editorial in this morning's Ses, in ich it is stated that "Samuel Hand of Albany, long oted as an ardent friend of Mr Tilden, has withdrawn his teaty from his old chief." The statement is a com-plete mixtuke. I have no stronger political wish than to see Mr. Tilden again elected to the position for which he was chosen in 1876, and in possession of the buch office which ought now to be his. No expression at all in c

There can be no question in any fair mind of the mean ness and gross injustice of the income tax proceedings. None of the assaults, indeed, upon Mr. Triden, in the courts or elsewhere, have lessened my confidence in him as an onest citizen and an opright and able statesman. All The question whether in the face of the bitter animosity exhibited toward him by many persons of greater or less prominence, it is practicable to nominate and elect him, is of course beyond my control or power to decide It it were within it, you may be sure he would be elected The success of the faction last fall in defeating my triend Gov. Robinson has undoubtedly made me apprehensiv It is quite possible that in casual conversation, never in-tended for publication, such apprehensions may have been expressed by me. But they were the fears of riend ip Prags an overcautious friends, not the taunts o ections of an opponent.

I am certainly very far from any intention or any act f "wittedrawal" from my political friend or changing y political views and preferences. natter are of any importance to the public they should be correctly understood, and that you would be quite willing to correct the mistake. I am very traly New York, April 21. SANCEL

SAMUEL HAND. To-day is the third and last of the Epsom opring meeting, the race bring the City and Suburban Handican. For this, the Lorillard stable bas entered its entire nine available horses, and has accepted with these weights: Parole, 130 pounds; Falsetio, 124; Mistake, 367 Boreas and Siy Dance, 94: Geraidine, 86; Wallenstein, 91 (now 101, on account of his Newmarket winning); Nereld, 80; and Pappoose, 88. Only one other subscriber has more entries-W. S. Crawford, who has eleven borses engaged. There were originally 108, of whom sixty-four were left in stier the handleapping. The top weight is given to Parole, and the third highest to Falsetto, the well-known five-year-old Master Kildare alone among the more than fitty English horses slipping hetween Falsetto and Parole. Even Resy Cross, the sixyear-old wisner of the Lincolnshire Handloop, carries but 115 pennds. In the more recent betting Master Kil-dare and Rosy Cross alternately headed the list of favores, while Westbourne and Victor Chief, each four years, 112 populs, followed closely.

# Making Votes.

CAIRO III., April 19.-When I wrote my last

large and a bill delogation to Cincilumit. The resolutions also have also been beautiful to the resolutions also have also been beautiful to the resolutions also have the delogate as unantifuled. The resolutions also have the delogate as unantifuled. The resolutions also have the delogate as unantifuled in the delogate as unantifuled. The resolutions also have been been delogated by the constitution of the delogate and that Texas will, when the elogated pure shows appreciation of his generously and taken pure as the property of the prop

PROPOSED TARIFF CHANGES.

The Ways and Means Committee to Consider

WASHINGTON, April 21 .- Messrs. Carlisle, Tucker, Mills, Dunnell, and Garfield were appointed a sub-committee by the Committee of Ways and Means several days ago to consider the subject of revenue reform. At the meeting of the full committee to-morrow they will recommend the following change in the tariff Balt and wood pulp to be put upon the free list; all cotton goods, thirty per cent, ad valorem flannels, blankets, wool hats, and woollen kult goods, thirty per cent, ad valorem; other wool-len goods of finer texture, forty per cent, ad valorem; iron, steel rails, trace chains, anvils, hammers, and all tools used by farmers, car-penters, and mechanics generally, one cent per pound specific.

#### REPUBLICAN FILIBUSTERING.

The Army Appropriation Bill Again Belayed by the Minority.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—The fillbustering scenes of yesterday were repeated in the House to-day by the Republicans when Mr. McMahon moved to go into Committee of the Whole to consider the Army Appropriation bill. The Republicans were willing to agree to a proposition to have one hour for general debate, pro vided the Democrats would give Garfield, the Republican leader, twenty minutes out of the Democratic time. The Democrats very pronerly refused to allow Mr. Garfield to speak in the time assigned to the majority. They were willing that the one hour requested by the Republicans for general debate should be granted, provided twenty minutes of that time was assigned to the member from Ohio. An overwhelming majority of the Republicans being aware that Garfield would support the Democratic offer. Two hours were consumed in dilatory motions and roll calls, after which Mr. Me-Mahon with rew his motion to go into Committee of the Whole, and other business was considered. There is a pressing necessity for the passage of the Immediate Deficiency bill, but the Democratic algorithms with the Republicans manifest some disposition to necest a fair time for general debate and promise to cease flibustering. vided the Democrats would give Garfield, the

#### THE GENERA AWARD BILL KILLED. Blaine's Fight for the War Premium Men Contributing to the Result.

WASHINGTON, April 21 .- The bill to revive and continue the Court of Alabama Claims, and for the distribution of the unappropriated moneys of the Geneva award, met with a sudden death in the Senate to-day. The fight for the past two weeks has been over the section which gave the insurance companies a share of which gave the insurance companies a share of the money. The members of the Judiciary Committee—Mesers. Thurman, Bayard, Carbenter, David Davis, and other eminent lawyers—have contended that the insurance companies were entitled to a share of the award. Mr. Blaine has been the especial champion of the war premium men, for whose benefit no provision had been made in the bill. A bitter personal debate has occurred during the past week, Mr. Blaine having had the temerity to fight the distinguished members of the Judiciary Committee tooth and nail. The action of the Senate to-day in rejecting the fourth section of the bill, which allowed quderwriters to participate in the benefits of underwriters to partierpate in the bill, which allowed the award, by a vote of 38 to 19, proved that the Senator from Maine had an overwhelming ma-jority of the Senato with him in his fluit against the insurance companies. Someter Therefore jority of the Senate with him in his fight against the insurance companies. Senator Thurman, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, at once announced his intention to oppose the bill as amended, and he withdrew from further management of the measure. It was quite evident, too, that little sympathy was feit for the war premium party, Mr. Eaton moved that the bill be indefinitely pestponed. This motion was agreed to by a vote of 31 to 28, Mr. Blatne voted in the affirmative, and immediately moved to reconsider, availing himself of these tactics to make another little speech in behalf of the war premium men. Mr. Thurman moved to lay the motion to reconsider on the table. Then followed two hours of speech making. Various Senators gave their views upon the subject of the award, some claiming that it was downright dishonesty to keep the award in the treasury, and others taking an entirely opposite view. Mr. Thurman's motion was agreed to by a vote of 33 to 28.

### The Blunders and Humiliation of Tammany

From the Tribune.
SYRACUSE, April 20.—In the light of to-day the summany bolt of last year was one of the worst of po-lical blunders. They have lost prestige, position, and sence by it, and the only pretence of justification for it will be taken away from them in a few weeks by Til den's withdrawal. It may be I speak too confidently of Tilden's with

drawal. Possibly he will not formally take down his name as a candidate before the Convention meets; but if he does not it will be only for the sake of appearances. or because the necessities of his friends require him to remain nominally in the field. As to his being a causti late in any serious sense at Cincinnati. I am very confl lent from all that I have seen and heard here that he many opponents such a touch of exquisite absurdity. I think the Tammany people see it themselves. They have been having such a hard time of it here that their case seems almost pitiable. A reasonable degree of self-respect or pride, one would suppose, would have restrained them rom the foolish exhibition they have made of themselves. In the first place, after bolting from the party with such solemn formality as they did last fall, setting up for themselves with so much bearing, it did not seem in very good taste to come targing on to Syracuse for the purpose of holding a Convention on the same day with the rival faction, and patching up some kind of reunion. Then the first thing they did after hearing a speech from Doraheimer on the necessity of harmonizing with those they divorced themselves from hardly six months ago, was to pass resolutions and send a committee over to the other hall with overtures for peace and union. contrast for a moment the coming in of Haskin and Purroy as the committee bearing those overtures with the retirement of the same crowd from the same hall last fail. It would be hard to conceive of punishment more sovere or penitence more abject. If anything were wanting to make their humilistion more complete, it was the contemptacus treatment given to their resolu-tions and their committee. When Hashin and Purroy came into the hall and down the aisle in the Wichin Hall Convention it was with the air of anolassadors, as though their coming was to stop everything until their mission was autounced and their business disposed of John Jacobs disappointed them by warning them bac with the information that the Convention was in the milst of the discussion of another question, and that they would be attended to. When that was disposed of, Hasaid and Purroy stood a while in the misic, and at last took scale to awair the pleasure of the Convention. The husi-ness in hand went on just as though there were no Hasand Purnsy in waiting with overtures of peace, or any resolutions, or any other Convention. There he was anything confer than the contempt with win commissioners were treated.

# Assessment of State Bank Shares.

ALBANY, April 20.—The bill to place sharesolders of State Lanks, in the assessment and taxation
of their shares of stock, upon an equality with shareholders of national banks, being on its third reading in
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were marked for use. But he continued to
prayer, and the elegation of the market for use and the continued to the reading the market for use and the continued to the continu the Senate, Mr. Forster offered a number of amendments, and wreed their adention. He moved that the buil be trained their adention. He moved that the buil be trained their adention. He moved that the buil be trained to the wind the moved that the buil be trained for the wind the standard to mean the first section of the build as rellows. They will be the action of the build as rellows. They will be the action of the did to the section of the section of the section are assembled of nor terson applying for the benefit of this act, which have been deducted from any assemble of one terson applying for the accessment of the bersonal property of such person, and is making apply attention shall make out that he has been and the section of the stop, and was intermed that all he had marked had been read, "Porgodinese sake," he said, "64 a prayer in your own way," and the Congregation as the prayer in your own way," and the Congregation as the prayer in your own way," and the Congregation as the prayer in your own way," and the Congregation as the prayer in your own way," and the Congregation as the prayer in your own way," and the Congregation as the prayer in your own way," and the Congregation as the prayer in your own way," and the Congregation as the prayer in your own way," and the Congregation as the prayer in your own way," and the Congregation as the prayer in your own way," and the Congregation as the prayer in your own way," and the Congregation as to the stop, and was intermed that all he had marked had been read, "Porgodinese sake," he said, "64 a prayer in your own way," and the Congregation as the prayer in your own way," and the Congregation as the prayer in your own way," and the Congregation as the prayer in your own way." and the Congregation as the prayer in your own way." and the clergy the marked had been read, "Porgodinese sake," he said, "64 a prayer in your own way." and the clergy than had been read, "Porgodinese sake," he said, "64 a prayer in your own way." and the clergy the prayer in your ow

# From the St. Petersburg Galax.

We have received a letter from the famous rehandingst, Schliemann, dated athems, March 14. We ston this extract

### BUNBEAMS.

...It is said that Messrs, Macmillan have rders for 16,000 copies in advance of publication :

Prof. Huxley's Introductory Primer. -A Washoe man was recently tried for

stealing milk from a neighbor's cow at night. The jury, after mature deliberation, returned a verdict of "Guity of milking a cow in the first degree." -The young Princes, Albert Victor and

George, some of the Prince of Wales, have been promoted to the rank of midshipmen, with a consequent increase of pay from one shilling to one and ninepence a day. -Seth Green advocates frog culture. Ha

says that many farmers have fortunes in freg pomis, and that a little care and cultivation will produce a crup of frogs large enough for family use, after supplying the

-In his new work on metallurgy, Dr. Percy, P. R. S., puts the value of sliver produced annually of late years as averaging somewhere about \$80. 000,000, and the gold at \$140,000,000. The author was

ecturer on metallurgy in the Royal School of Mines.

-According to the latest colonial report, the population of Java and Madura amounted to 18,547, 320. The colonial statistics are incomplete with regard to the outpost stations, but so far as the report goes the ntire population of the Netherlands Indies may be esti nated at nearly 40,000,000.

-A guide and hunter, known as Colorado Bill, at Fort Steele, is astonishing the far West by his wonderful pistel shooting. A short time ago he broke ninery two out of 100 glass balls with a 45-calibre Cold volver. He challences the world to shoot with him at ny distance, from ten to 300 yards. —Although it is settled that Prince Leoold is going to Canada on a visit to the Princess Lone.

nothing whatever has been prejected, much less settled, as to a tour in the United Stafes. His movements will be regulated by the state of his health, which continues is very delicate, and by the Queen's wishes. -The following appears in a London papaper: "St. James's Whist Society, established with a view of cultivating the game of whist as an intellectual pastime, and not as a vehicle of gambling. Gentlemen desirons of giving their moral support to effect this object are requested to communicate with the secretary," Ac.

-The Boston Transcript reports a case f cruelty in a Boston school. Because a little girl 13 cars old did not know her history lesson, the leacher made her "stand up" until she faluted away, entire and bruising her face as she full. Werse than all, when the matter was brought before the School Committee, they endeavored to whitewash the teacher

-There is terrible distress in Asia Minor, even within fifty miles of Constantinople. Cattle, shee and Augora goats are carried off in large numbers by same. Brigandage, which is sinust necessitated by him-ger, is on the increase. The country between Angura and Ismidt is becoming a desert. Four thousand people of the Moussoul district have emigrated to Bardad.

-It would be interesting to know how much Windsor Castle has, from first to last, cost in 1800, on the vote for \$500,000 to defray the expenses inon the score that \$4,500,000 had already been spent, and there was no knowing when the expense would case. The bill was withdrawn for the time. Enormous sund have since been expended.

-A canary bird had quite an extended rip among the mail bags on the Maine Central last week, It was in a small wicker cage, and in some way got mixed up with the mail, so that it was placed in one of the bags with a lot of papers. This bag was thrown off at Brunswick, Me., and the bird went to Wiscasset, and returned to Bronswick again, where it was taken out

injured and as lively as ever.

-There is likely to be a good deal of trouble over the marriage of the Princess Preferes of Hanover. The Guelph party in Germany openiv access Queen Victoria of having done her best to facilitate it in the interests of Prussia, as such a marriage will be taken over there as a sign that the Duke of Combernand's preferances to the throne are tacity abandoned, such a merallicure has it is thought being impossible for the signs. sufficient tas it is thought) being impossible for the sister of a sovereign.

-Joe Botts, a negro desperado, has been the terror of sections of Wyomins and Colorado for years.
Arrested a year or two ago, he knocked the Sheriff down, and excaped by swimmins the Missouri River. A few days ago Capt. Hawley of the Rocky Mountain Detective Association mot like negro in the streets of Denver, and walking straight up to him and holding out his hand, said, "How are you, Bottst" They clasped hands, and Hawley reached for the negro's revolver, which was in his pocket. The next instant he reeled back from a terrific left-hander from Botts, who ran up the street. The Captain shot six times, and put a bullet through the fugive's body. But after that the negro scaled a fence, and escaped for the time. He was afterward captured in a

-By an official return relating to English erchant shipping, lately issued, the number of sailing ressels employed, both in the home and foreign trat has diminished from 19.000 in 1860, to 16.440 in 1873, the tournage being 3.802.245 in the first year, to 3.918.076 in the last. The height of prosperity for Engand's merchant fleet was in 1805, since which year there has been a marked falling off. On the other hand, the number of steamers has augmented from 928 in 580 last year, and the tonnage from 200,494 to 2,331,157. This increase of about six fold in the tonnace the steamers means more than a similar inc sailing vessels would imply, for the effective power of the steamer as a carrier may be three or four times that of

the sailing vessel, as the former will make three or four voyages to one of the other. -In a recent number of the German offiette is recorded the annunneement that Principle Charles Theodore of Bayaria has qualified for and bee duly admitted to the right to practise as a medical man within the limits of the German emptre. Prince Charles Theodore has practised in Bavaria for some years pad with considerable success, especially in cases involving delicate surgical operations, and has been at the disposal of his many patients at all hours of the night and day. He is a specialist of some renown in eye diseases. Alice wealthy and generous, he relieves the necessities of his poorer clients, besides curing their ailments; and, as implified be expected, his tenants upon the magnificent estate of Tegernsee, which he inherited from his world godfather, Prince Charles of Bavaria, will not hear of

being attended by any other medical adviser than he. -The total number of Turkish prisoners who fell into the hands of the Russians during the war amounted, according to a statement lately printed in the Gols, to 94,433 officers and men of all arms and branches of the service. The maintenance of these until the day of the signing of the Treaty of Berlin cost Russia 5.773. 253 routiles, the average cost of providing for a public during his term of imprisonment being 1,100 routiles, while a superior officer cost 405 routiles, and a non-commissioned officer or private 84 roubles, or 200. In reality however, the Russian journal continues, the Tuckish prisoners cost the Enssian Government for more than the sum named above, as many of them ren Rassia for some considerable time after the treaty of Berlin had been signed, but, owing to the miserable con-dition of the finances of the Ports, no charge was made by the Bussian Government on this account.

-The Hartford newspapers mention & rominent Congressional clergyman of that city, but without naming him, who was called to efficiate at the funeral of an old member of his church. The sen an helr of the de-d man was a pronounced Epistopal of

The receiver of the Mutual Renefit Savings
Bank, which assembled several years ago, proposes paying a final dividend of six ar seven per cent in Jime, making 64 or 65 per cent, in all. Two dividends are the analysis of the sale and one of specific and one of the approximation of the first several with a short several with a series of past of past of past of the sale and with the analysis been rail. The receiver has about \$25,000 on hand, mainly asseming from a sile of the bank's Resolving property. The New York property was sold on the 17th inst. and short are sale and as all of the case of the sale and the s in the hedge about here before, "said the rootic of what may your name be?" She but her up, hostiair bothed, on when this others came up, he was prived to learn that our heropole was no obegran-bloughter of the most order Marquis was tomiced to Queen-Victoria her madels death and of

"These just returned frame Asia Missis, where I have at its found of that digning out of Troy which I burnant term. During being a missis of that digning out of Troy which I burnant term and the through the new year I have a tanglaged with a period to give a missis of the means of the missis of the missis of the means of the missis of the means of the missis of the mi - The Givette Anesdatique extracts in a \*